Carolina Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, SEPTEMBER 20, 1826.

[VOL. X.] [NO. 485.

AND PUBLISHED, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
Three dollars per annum, if paid in advance: $3 50 cents during the year of subscription; $4 if paid at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeed ing one. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be published, and charged accordingly. All letters to the Editor must be post paid.

CHEAP GOODS.

The Subscriber is now receiving from New York, at his Store, Green Street, a general assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, of the latest importations, which he offers for sale at extremely reduced prices, among which are, viz.:

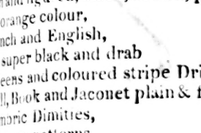
Blue black, brown and olive, fine and common assorted,
Blue and drab Great Coating,
Do Lion Skin ditto
Do mixed and drab,
Blue and Denmark Satteens,
Do plain, olive and tabby Velvet,
Do, do, Merseilles, swansdown and fancy,
Do very superior,
Blue, white, green and yellow,
Blue and scarlet Pelisse Cloths,
Striped Bocking,
Plain and figured, black, brown, purple,
Blue and orange colour,
Do French and English,
Do Scotch super black and drab
Do Nankeens and coloured stripe Drillings.
Do Mull, Book and Jaconet plain & figur'd
Do and Cambric Dimities,
Do printed, new patterns,
Do figure ditto,
Do and Crape Dresses,
Do fancy Handkerchiefs, assorted,
Do and figured,
Do shaded, plain & figured Gros de Naples,
Do Circassians, plain, striped and figured,
Do and Ribbons to suit,
Do and pink crape Lisse,
Do and Ginghams,
Do, cotton and worsted Hose and half do.
Do socks, various kinds,
Do and Sheetings,
Do Negro Cloths,
Do and fine for men and youths,
An assortment of Hardware, viz. Anvils, Vi-ces and bed Wrenches, table and pocket Do, Steel, and Nails assorted, Castings,
Tin ware and odd tops to sell) Kettles, &c.
An assortment of SHOES,
For Ladies', Miss's and Children's Boots and Shoes,
Also Hats and youth's fancy Caps.

GROCERIES,

Jamaica old Rum, Cogniac Brandy, Gin and Holland, Porter, Cider, Teneriffe and Madeira Wine in Pint Bottles, fresh Lemon Syrup,

H. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N.C., Sept. 13, 1826. 84tf.



Packet for Wilmington, N. C.

The Subscriber having established a line of Packets between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. intends to inform the public that a vessel will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington, N. C. every Tuesday, except when prevented by the state of the weather. Goods and produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Thomas Robinson, Esquire, of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. Shaw and Whittier, of Wilmington, N. C. The lowest rates of freight and least expense will be charged, having three good vessels in the trade, with careful Captains, well acquainted with the navigation, and cabins well fitted up for the accommodation of passengers, he therefore trusts to receive a share of encouragement.

JAMES PATTON, Jr.
No. 9 North Front-street, Philadelphia.
Feb. 8th.

Union Canal Lottery,

For PENNSYLVANIA—24th Class—New Series, to be drawn on the 20th inst.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$16,000	is $16,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	1,348	1,348
1	1,000	8,000
10	500	5,000
20	200	6,800
50	50	2,600
100	20	2,080
260	8	10,400
1000	4	42,432
34,220 Prizes, 34,220 Blanks,	Tickets	$102,660

Tickets $4—*Shares in proportion.*

Cash advanced for Prizes on demand.

Orders for Tickets of the Lotteries of Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Washington City, North and South Carolina, will be received in payment.

Letters enclosing the cash, or prizes as above, or for Tickets or Shares, will receive prompt attention if addressed to

Yates & McIntyre,
RALEIGH or FAYETTEVILLE.

HARNESS MAKER Wanted.

The Subscribers wish to employ a young man skilled in the above profession in all its branches, who can come well recommended for habits of steady and industrious habits. Such are requisite, as the care of the business will be given on him that we may employ. Liberal wages will be given, and prompt payment made. We would prefer his being acquainted with the Saddling Business also. The present season we could employ two hands of the above description. Apply immediately, as the press of work will certainly induce young men to apply who can do well. Our section of country is healthy.

LINDSAY & HOSKINS.
Fayetteville, N. C.—81 6t

BLANKS, of all kinds,

For sale at this Office, and at the Postoffice.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF
NORTH-CAROLINA.

Lottery

To encourage the publication of THE HISTORY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

HIGHEST PRIZE
$20,000 DOLLARS.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	20,000 Dollars; is	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	2,000	2,000
2	1,500	3,000
8	1,000	8,000
10	500	5,000
20	200	3,600
40	100	4,000
50	50	2,500
450	20	9,000
1,050	10	10,500
7,366	5	36,850
9,000 Prizes, 14,886 Blanks,	23,886 Tickets at 5 Dollars, is	119,430

☞ *Not two Blanks to a Prize.*

500 Tickets to be drawn in a day—to be completed in 18 day's drawing. All numbers to be placed in one wheel, and the Prizes in another.

Stationary Prizes as follows:

THE LAST DRAWN TICKET ON THE

First day, will be entitled to a Prize of	$200
Second day,	500
Third day,	600
Fourth day,	500
Fifth day,	500
Sixth day,	500
Seventh day,	500
Eighth day,	500
Ninth day,	1,000
Tenth day,	1,000
Eleventh day,	1,000
Twelfth day,	1,000
Thirteenth day,	1,000
Fourteenth day,	1,000
Fifteenth day,	1,500
Sixteenth day,	5,000
Seventeenth day	10,000
Eighteenth day	20,000

The rest of the prizes floating in the wheel from the commencement, amounting to

73,730 DOLLARS.

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of Cape Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C., thirty days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a discount of fifteen per cent. All prizes not demanded within twelve months from the completion of the drawing, will be considered as forfeited to the uses of the Lottery. J. WEBB, *Commissioner.*

Hillsborough, April 1826

The attention of the North-Carolina public is respectfully invited to the foregoing scheme. The laudable purpose contemplated will, it is hoped, secure to it the aid of those who are friendly to the interest of literature and science, and the name alone of the gentleman who has consented to act as Commissioner in the management of the Lottery, is a sufficient pledge of the fairness with which it will be conducted. A. D. MURPHEY.

Tickets in this Lottery, are for sale at the Post-Office, Fayetteville. 69.4w.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, some months since, negro TOBY, *alias* JOHN. He is about twenty-seven years of age, about five feet eight inches high, fleshy and muscular, one of his legs much bent in at the joint. It is supposed that he is harboured some where between my house and the University, or perhaps has made his way to Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid on his being lodged in any jail in the State, so that I get him again, or on his delivery at my house.

I will also pay $40 to any person who will give me information so that I may be enabled to convict any white man or woman of harbouring him.

EDWARD JONES.

Rock Rest, Chatham County, June 1, 1826. 70:4w.

MANSION HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and, in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures them that every exertion will be used, and due attention bestowed, in order to the comfort and pleasure of Travellers and Boarders. His Rooms are numerous, being new, clean, and large, are well adapted for comfort and health, opening upon a garden which presents a fine prospect; superadded are the comforts of ease and retirement, which may be enjoyed in spacious Parlours by Travelling Families. This situation, being on one of the most elevated streets, is healthy; attended with the advantage and convenience arising from the important and extensive business transacted on that street, which will make it the interest of Country Merchants and Planters to call. It is constantly supplied by means of aqueducts, with pure water, issuing from one of the best fountains in the State.

His BAR will be constantly supplied with the best and choicest of

LIQUORS.

His TABLE with the best the country and market affords; his Stables shall be attended by faithful steady, and honest Ostlers. Other advantages are attendant upon this Establishment, rarely to be excelled in any other Public House in this State.

DILLON JORDAN.

Fayetteville, Feb. 1826.—55-tf.

☞ The above Hotel has been selected by the Proprietors, as a regular Stage House, for all the Stages that arrive at and depart from this place. Rooms and Refreshments, are therefore, kept always in readiness for Stage Passengers.

The Books for the Norfolk Stage line are kept at this Hotel.

P. J. Tillinghast,

AGENT for the TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY, New York, offers to insure Buildings and Goods therein contained, against hazards of fire. Also, Goods conveyed through inland Navigation. Persons desirous to effect such Insurance and requiring particular information, will please make application to said Agent.

Fayetteville, April 25th, 1826.

THE Subscriber has authorised EDWARD L. WINSLOW to collect all sums of money due the late concern of Winslow & Huske, and to grant discharges therefor.

JNO. HUSKE, *Surviving Partner.*

April 13, 1825—10-tf

Fayetteville Academy.

THE Examination of the Students of this Institution will take place on the 22d inst., and the exercises recommence on the 10th July.

The Committee of Superintendance have the satisfaction to state, that the prospects of this Institution are as flattering at this time as they have been at any former period. The Rev. Mr. Hollister, a gentleman who bears the highest testimonials, both of his education and experience, has been engaged as the Principal of this Academy; he will take charge of the Classical Department, as well as exercise a general controul over the institution. He will be assisted by Mr. Gay, with whose excellent qualifications the Committee have had an opportunity of becoming acquainted, together with such other Tutors in the English Department, as may be found neceseary. The Female Department will be under the direction of Mrs. Hollister, and will no doubt, be found to be one of the best Schools for young Ladies in the Southern States.

The advantage of having an Institution of this kind, where the manners are to be formed as well as the intellect improved, under the influence and example of a respectable and well regulated community, the uniform healthiness of this town, for several years past, and the peculiarly comfortable apartments, erected at considerable expense for the accommodation of the School, with the cheapness of tuition and board, altogether, warrant the Committee in recommending the Institution to the notice of the public, particularly to those of the low country. The central situation of Fayetteville, and the facilities furnished by the mails, affording opportunities of correspondence, almost every day in the year, with all parts of the country, is a consideration which will not be lightly esteemed by parents who may be under the necessity of sending their children abroad for their education. Boarding can be had in many of the respectable families in town, at a moderate price.

It may be well, likewise to state, that the conduct of youth sent to this Institution, particularly those from abroad, will be carefully observed, as well out of the School as within it, and a proper degree of attention will be paid to their habits, manners and morals, as well as their scholastic education.

JOHN MACRAE,
Secretary of the School Committee.

Fayetteville, 12th June, 1826.

SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber announces to the public, that he is now receiving an extensive assortment of *SEASONABLE GOODS*, and of the *NEWEST FASHIONS*, which have been bought at the New York auctions, and will be sold for cash at extremely low prices, either by wholesale or retail. Country Merchants will surely find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves. His assortment contains the following articles, viz.

3 bales extra, super, and fine blue and blk Cloths
Super Parson's grey and olive ditto
Blue and black Cassimeres and Sattinetts
Cassinetts and Denmark Satteens
3-4 and 5-4 black Bombazines
Bombazetts and Circassians
New style shaded silk stripe Drillings
Silk stripe Fiorentines and Grander ills
Wilmington Stripes and Florentines
Real Hemp and Irish Sheetings
Bagging and Hessians
3 cases assorted Irish Linens, in whole & half pieces
8 4 Damask Table Cloths
8-4 do Table Diaper
4 4 bird-eye do do and Napkins
Brown Holland and brown Rolls
Brown Linen Toweling
Super Sea Island Shirtings and 5-4 Sheetings
4 4 American brown Sheetings
6 4 Apron Checks
3 4 American blue Ginghams
4-4 Imitation Carolina Plaids
Linen Cambrics and Linen Cambric Hkfs
Brown Linen Cambrics for Calashes
Super 4-4 fancy new style shaded Cambric Prints
3-4 do do do a variety
3-4 and 4 4 furniture Chintz
5-4 Cambric Ginghams
5-4 Satin stripe Cambric Muslins
4-4 fancy shaded Cambrick Ginghams
Real and Imitation Seersuckers
Cotton and worsted Hose and half Hose
Valentia, Merseilles, and Swansdown Vesting
Figured and plain Cambrics
Plain and figured Swiss Muslins
Jaconet, Mull, and Book Muslins
Shaded and Japaned figured Jaconets
Mosquito Lenoes
5 4 and 3-4 Cambric Dimities
White Jeans and Cotton Drilling
Victory White Robes
Swiss Caps and Hdkfs
Thread and Bobbinett Laces and Veils
Merino Shawls and Scarfs
Silks, rich black Satin Levantines (a new article)
Rich black stripe Satins
Fashionable ombre shaded, figured and plain Gros de Naples and Levantines
Black figured Gros de Naples and Levantines
Black Sarsnets and Sinchews
New style fancy stripe Sarsnets
Rich white figured Satin
White, mazarine, blue, sky blue, and straw colour Florences
Shaded Parisian Dresses
Azure blue silk Robes
1 case rich satin figd Mandarin Crape Robes
Fancy colored Canton Crape Robes
Black Nankin and Italian Crapes
Green and pink Gauze, and white crape Lein
Rich black figured Gauzes, a variety
Crape Scarfs and Hdkfs
1 case fancy bordered and fringed Parasols and Umbrellas
Rich feather edge, Scio, Shaded, and Gauze Ribbons
Embossed Satin Garniture do
Black and colored Taffeta and belt Ribbons
Superior black Barcelona Hdkfs, and Choppa Romalls
Superior black silk Vesting
Rich shaded Zelia and Coatpalia Hdkfs
Do fancy silk do
Black and white silk Hose
Green and white Gauze Veils
Rich Gauze Robes
Gimps, Cords, Leaves and Trimmings
5 cases Bolivar Leghorn Bonnets
1 do men's Hats
4 cases men's fashionable Hats
Prunel and Morocco Shoes
Superior Linen and Washington Bed Ticks
Damask and Chintz Shawls and Hdkfs
Pasteboard and Bonnet Bows
Paper Hangings
Lorrillard's Scotch Snuff
Black and white brown patent Thread
Ready made Cloaks, Mantles, Pantaloons & Vests
Cotton Cords and Tapes
Seidlitz Powders
Domestic Carpeting
Bandboxes and Wreaths, &c. &c. &c.

JOHN McARN.

April, 24, 1826—64-tf

PRINTING NEATLY EXECUTED.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE partnership existing between the subscribers under the firm of Benja. Oliver & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 22d of April last. All persons having claims against said firm, will present them for settlement, and those indebted will please make payment to Benj Oliver, by whom the business will be continued as heretofore.

BENJ. OLIVER,
D. SMITH McCAULEY.

July 10, 1826.

New Firm.

THE Subscriber has connected himself in business with Doctor Philip H. Thomas of Milton. The business heretofore conducted under the firm of *Benj. Oliver & Co.*; will in future be continued under the firm of *B. Oliver & Thomas*, who offer to their friends and customers a general assortment of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, suited to the season, at reduced prices.

BENJ. OLIVER.

Fayetteville, Aug. 23—81tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber expects to receive on consignment, about the middle of June next, a parcel of first rate Cotton Gins, which he is authorized to warrant equal, if not superior, to any in North or South Carolina, which will be sold on very reasonable terms.

JOHN MURCHISON, Jun.

Fayetteville, May 2—65 tf

ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM.

Grand State Lottery of Virginia,

To be drawn in Richmond 27th day of September.

Highest Prize, $20,000.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1	8,000	8,000
1	4,000	4,000
5	1,000	5,000
20	100	2,000
50	50	2,500
100	20	2,000
300	5	1.500
12,500	4	50,000
12,978 Prizes,		$95,000
12,022 Blanks.—25,000 Tickets.		

Not one blank to prize.—All payable in cash.

Whole Tickets,	$5	Quarter,	1 25
Halves,	2 50	Eighths,	62

To be had in great variety of Numbers, odd and even, at YATES & McINTYRE'S OFFICES,
Under Lafayette Hotel, *Fayetteville,* or *Raleigh, N. C.*

☞ Orders promptly attended to.
Cash advanced for Prizes.

DELAY NOT!

But as soon as possible, secure chances in the

Virginia State Lottery,

AT

Watcher's

LUCKY LOTTERY OFFICE;

So as to obtain some one, or more of the numerous Prizes in that *BRILLIANT SCHEME*—such as

20,000 Dollars,

$10,000, $6,000, $5,000, $4,000, 1 of $2,910; 12 of 1,000, 18 of 500,

And many hundreds of others. Price of Tickets only $5, and shares in proportion.

☞ The ticket which drew the One-Fourth of the $20,000 Prize in the last class of the above Lottery, was sold by *HATCHER*, at the Norfolk Office, to a Gentleman in Portsmouth, Virginia, and the *Cash* promptly paid on presentation.

August 2.

Something New!

HIGH and LOW System.

Virginia Literature Lottery,

FOURTH CLASS—To be drawn in Lynchburg, in October next, on an entire new plan.—More Prizes than Blanks.

SCHEME.

1 Prize	of	$5,000
1	of	2,000
2	of	1,000
3	of	500
15	of	100
20	of	50
50	of	20
100	of	10
5000	of	3

Mode of Drawing.—All the numbers will be put in the wheel as usual; all prizes above three dollars will be put in the prize wheel and drawn out opposite the whole body of numbers; the first drawn number will decide the fate of the 5000 three dollar prizes, as follows, to wit—should it be one of the first five thousand numbers, that is to say, any number from No. 1. to 5000 inclusive, all those numbers will be entitled to three dollars each.—Should it be one of the last five thousand numbers, that is to say, from No. 5001, to 10,000 inclusive, then all those numbers will in like manner be entitled to three dollars each. Those who hold two tickets, one above and one below 5000, must of course draw one and may draw three prizes.

Tickets $4, Shares in proportion, for sale at

Watcher's

LUCKY OFFICE.

Fayetteville, Aug. 9.

More Good Luck at Hatcher's.

THE Official List of the Drawing of the *Virginia Literature Lottery* is received and ready for examination at Hatcher's Office.

No. 3089 drew 1000 Dollars.

It was purchased by Mr. James J. Nimmo, at the Norfolk Office, to whom the cash was advanced as usual, the moment it was called for. Also obtained at Hatcher's,

No. 3149	a prize	of	$100
4451	do		100
3087	do		50
3036	do		50

FOR LUCKY NUMBERS, CALL AT

HATCHER'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE.

August 9.

Notice.

THAT at the August Term of Sampson Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, the Subscribers qualified as the Administrators on the estate of Neil Colbreth, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are notified to produce them within the time prescribed by law, and those owing the estate are required to come forward and make payment, or legal proceedings will be taken against them.

ALEX'R COLBRETH,
CORNELIUS COLRRETH,
Administrators.

Sampson county, Aug. 28, 1826—82-4t

Brilliant Scheme.

THE NEXT LOTTERY—Odd and Even System. To be drawn on the 27th of next month, in the City of Richmond.

HIGHEST PRIZES,
20,000; 8,000; 4,000:

Besides 1000's, 100's, 50's, &c. &c. &c. Tickets and Shares in the above Scheme, price only Five Dollars, for sale at

HATCHER'S

LUCKY OFFICE.

☞ Orders from the Country (post paid) will, as usual, be promptly attended to, if addressed to

C. HATCHER,
Fayetteville, N. C.

August 9.

SPEECH of Don Manuel Lorenzo de Vidaurre, Minister from Peru, at the opening of the American Congress at Panama, on the 22d June, 1826.

[TRANSLATED FOR THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.]

[After a few introductory remarks, the speaker said,]

This day the great American Congress, which is to be a council in the hour of conflict, the faithful interpreter of treaties, a mediator in domestic contentions and which is charged with the formation of our new body of international law, has been organized and invested with all the power competent to attain the important and dignified end for which it is convoked. All the precious materials are prepared to our hand. A world regards our labours with the deepest attention. From the most powerful monarch, to the humblest peasant of the Southern Continent, no one views our task with indifference. This will be the last opportunity for the attempt to prove that man can be happy. My friends! the field of glory trodden by *Bolivar, San Martin, O'Higgins, Guadelupe,* lies open to us. Our names are to be recorded either with eternal honor or perpetual shame. Let us then proudly stand forth the representatives of millions of freemen, and inspired with a noble complacency, assimilate ourselves to the Creator himself when he first gave laws to the Universe.

Animated with celestial fire, and looking steadily and with reverence to the Author of our Being, difficulties the most appalling shrink into insignificance. The basis of our confederation is firm: *Peace with the whole world;* respect for European governments, even where their political principles are diametrically opposed to those acknowledged in America; *free commerce* with all nations, and a diminution of imposts on the trade of such as have acknowledged our independence; *religious toleration* for such as observe different rites from those established by our constitution. How emphatically are we taught by the blood which fanaticism has spilt, from the time of the Jews to the commencement of the present century, to be compassionate and tolerant to all who travel to the same point by different paths. Let the stranger of whatever mode of faith come hither; he shall be protected and respected, unless his morals, the true standard of religion, be opposed to the system given us by the Messiah. Let him come and instruct us in agriculture and the arts. Let the sad and abject countenance of the poor African, bending under the chains of rapacity and oppression, no longer be seen in these climes; let him be endowed with equal privileges with the white man, whose colour he has been taught to regard as a badge of superiority; let him, in learning that he is not distinct from other men, learn to become a rational being. Immortal Pitt! eloquent Fox! interrupt for one moment your slumbers, and, raising yourselves from the tomb, behold that the regions, once emphatically the regions of slavery, are now those where your philanthropic precepts are most regarded.

As respects ourselves, two dangers are principally to be avoided: The desire of aggrandizement in one state at the expense of another, and the possibility that some ambitious individual will aspire to enslave and tyrannize over his fellow citizens. Both these are much to be apprehended, as the weak efforts of the Spaniards are to be contemned. Human passions will always operate and can never be extinguished; nor indeed should we wish to stifle them. Man is always aspiring, and never content with present possessions: he has always been iniquitous, and can we at once inspire him with a love of justice? I trust we can:—he has had a dire experience of the ravages which uncontrouled passion has caused.

Sully and Henry IV, projected a tribunal which should save Europe from the first of these calamities. In our own day, Gordon has written a treatise on the same subject. This assembly realizes the laudable views of the king and the philosopher. Let us avoid war by a common and uniform reference to negociation. The consequence of war is conquest; one state increased by the destruction of another. By each victory Napoleon added new territories to France. The first symptom of war in our plains and mountains, will sound like a peal of thunder throughout the continent and islands. For

what, indeed, are we to contend? Our products are every where abundant; our territories extensive; our ports commodious and safe. One republic has no cause to envy another. Shall the rich shepherd dare to rob the fold of his poorer neighbor? What injustice! The diet will never consent to it.

As alliances have frequently given birth to wars, America will enter into none but by the common consent of all the contracting parties. I however abstain from pursuing the subject here, as anticipating the decision of the Congress.

The second danger may be provided against by simple precautions. 1st. Let the confederated republics guaranty the liberty and independence of each other. 2d. Let no greater power be entrusted to any individual, than is necessary to the end for which it is confided. 3. In proportion to the extent of that power let the period of its enjoyment be abridged. 4. Let the individual to whom the power is given be always responsible to the people as distinct from the military. 5. Let no standing armies be allowed in time of peace. 6. Let us avoid generally the evil to which I have alluded, so little reconcileable with the interests of society, by all the means that our ability enables us to employ and honor and prudence recommend.

I have not forgotten that in an obscure corner of the Escurial or the palace at Aranjuez, plans for new exepditions against us are now forming. The history of Spain, however, gives abundant proof that they will be unavailing. Did Philip II. and his grandson reduce Holland to subjection, or could Philip IV. ever recover Portugal? Would Catalonia have been recovered but for the generosity of France? Has Gibraltar or Jamaica ever been restored? The history of her treaties is little else than that of successive renunciations of her rights and territories. What she gained at the battles of Pavia and St. Quintin, she lost by the treaties of Vervins, Westphalia, the Pyrenees, Nemiguen and Aix la Chapelle. The North Americans compelled her to surrender the Floridas which she had acquired by the treaty of Paris.

Let us recall to memory other circumstances.—Philip II. permitted his troops to support themselves by rapine, and thus gradually exhausted the patience of the Hollanders. Charles II. exacted taxes to the amount of fifteen per cent. and trafficked away the Viceroyalties of Mexico and Peru to support his armies. Such was the policy of the Spanish monarch, when the sun always shone on some portion of his dominions, and when passive obedience characterized his subjects. At this day what can he accomplish, striped of his colonies, without union at home, and with a hundred thousand Frenchmen quartered in the Peninsula. We all know by what means the expedition of 1820 was fitted out; the indemnities paid by the French, the privy purse of the king, all were appropriated. Every resource has been exhausted; vessels of war are wanting; the last decayed hulks in the service have been despatched to the Havanna; arms are not to be procured, and Spanish troops evince little disposition to perish on our shores by either the swords of enemies or the mortality of the climate.

It is not my intention to advise our disarming ourselves: on the contrary, our military and naval forces should be increased, and not allowed to remain inactive and in quarters. We should strike a blow which may appal a nation at once so obstinate and blind to its own interests. To wait to be attacked would be to wait for the Messiah, and to remain eternally in arms. Let us rather, by decisive measures, compel our enemy to give up his rashness and caprice. All Europe disapproves of his conduct. Not even the princes of the house of Bourbon venture to hold out the least encouragement. No nation feels an interest in the continuance of the war; the general wish is for peace. Without it commerce is interrupted generally, to the prejudice of industrious and trading communities. How different was the situation of Great Britain when she recognised the independence of the United States! Wise English teach and guide these blind Spaniards!

Whilst Spain obstinately resists the mediation of the powers that protect us, the products of her soil of all kinds, as well as her manufactures, are totally prohibited. They are seized wherever they are discovered; and those who are convicted of breaking a law, with which we cannot dispense, uniformly lose their cargoes. The manufacturers of Valencia and Barcelona have ceased, unable to export their goods; their industry is paralysed. Ferdinand VII. persuading himself, that by withholding his recognition he forces on us enormous expenses in maintaining our armies, at the same moment destroys the remaining energies of a kingdom already torn by discord, and groaning under a foreign yoke. If ever his judgment should be opened to the counsels of justice—if he could ever be persuaded how useless is the attempt to recover what it is impossible to retain—if he could be convinced that in America there are no factions and strong holds of which he can avail himself—Americans would then use a different language towards him. We will not buy our independence. Our souls revolt at the name of freedmen. Our communities are constituted with privileges similar to those of European States. We are men spontaneously united, and only bound by the compact, which in the full exercise of reason we have formed. If Ferdinand will recognize us and enter into terms like those which are offered in a spirit of perfect generosity, we will forget the injuries he has done us, and the day of peace will be a day of sincere reconciliation. It is with extreme reluctance that we continue the war. We will end it with the most lively satisfaction, if we can end it without dishonour.

But, my friends! recognition is not the point of most importance to us. Holland was rich and victorious before her recognition. Switzerland formed alliances with the sovereigns of Europe before the house of Austria acknowledged her as a nation. The existence of a state depends on other circumstances; recognition only procures the extension of her foreign relations; its being much more depends on its internal political organization. Let us secure the best. Let us maintain a propriety of demeanour; let us admit no foreign agents without regular diplomatic credentials. Within our harbours no flags are permitted to wave, but those of the Sovereigns and Republics that allow the entrance of our vessels.

Above all, let us form one family and forget the names of our respective countries in the more general denomination of brothers; let us trade without restrictions—without prohibitions—let articles of American growth be free from duty in all our ports—let us give each other continual proofs of confidence, disinterestedness and true friendship—let us form a body of public law, which the civilized world may admire; in it, a wrong to one state shall be regarded as an injury to all, as in a well regulated community injustice to an individual concerns the rest of the republic. Let us solve the problem as to the best of governments. The form, which we adopt, securing to individuals all possible benefit and to the nation the greatest advantages, is that which, beyond doubt, reaches the greatest felicity of which human nature is susceptible, the highest perfection of human institutions.

And when our labours are concluded, let us return to our homes, and surrounded by our children and grand children, let us select the youngest of these beloved objects, and uplifting it, a fit offering to the Supreme Being, teach it in tender accents to give thanks for the inestimable benefits we have received. Let the Greek celebrate his exploits in leaving Troy in ashes; the representative of the American Republics will boast of having promulgated laws, which secure peace abroad as well as the internal tranquility of the states, that now confederate.

Panama, 22d June, 1826—1st of the Great American Congress.

FOREIGN.

New York, Sept. 8.

The ship Pacific, from Liverpool, brings our regular files from London to the 31st July, and Liverpool papers of 2d August. The demand for raw and manufactured products appears to have somewhat revived in the sea ports and in the interior, and assurances are given that the harvest will be bountiful and well got in. If employment, even at reduceed wages, can be had, and the price of bread kept down by abundant supplies, the danger of intestine commotions in England, which we confess appeared to us, at the last advices, imminent, will be much diminished.

The piracies of adventurers using the Greek flag, have been carried to such a length, that the government of Greece have issued a proclamation for its suppression, and setting forth the character and condition, which alone will entitle Greek vessels to be considered and protected as such. The French and English squadrons have succeeded in destroying several of these pirates.

The Florida, having on board Mr. Gallatin and his family, arrived at Liverpool on the 31st July, all well.

Intelligence of the death of our venerated countrymen, Jefferson and Adams, reached Liverpool on the 31st July, by New York papers of 8th of that month, per packet ship Leeds, Captain Stoddard. The Liverpool Advertiser announces it in very few words; as "a most remarkable circumstance," that they should both have died on the same day, and that the 4th of July.

In Bell's Weekly Messenger, of 23d July, we find the following piece of intelligence, offered as something consolatory, after a detail of the distressed state of the manufactures of Great Britain. It is, we confess, new to us, and will doubtless be so to the thriving manufacturers of Rhode Island.

Amidst this extensive national calamity, it is natural to look to the manufactures of foreign countries, with some interest, to ascertain how far their state assimilates to our own. The danger to which England was exposed, from the competition of the United States in the great fabric of cotton, is likely, we understand, to be averted, as most of the manufactories established in Rhode Island, and other parts of the Union, were by the last accounts, on the point of being abandoned, through the inability of the owners to work them to advantage. We are also assured, that in scarcely any of the manufactories in different parts of Europe, does much activity prevail.

The same paper states, that the number of bankrupts gazetted in the half year ending with June 1825, was 489, while those for the corresponding period of this year has been 1827.

The Liverpool Courier says, An Agent of Joseph Buonaparte is already treating about the rent of an extensive mansion which this personage is to occupy on his arrival at Brussels.

THE GREEKS.

Bell's (London) Weekly Messenger of the 30th July contains the subjoined editorial article. It communicates information highly gratifying and important, on the supposition that the writer is not mistaken. If the Greeks be placed in the situation mentioned, they will, ere long, extricate themselves entirely from the Turkish yoke; and with regard to Spain, nothing will raise her from the depths of wretchedness, except a better constitution. But it is probable that the cabinet councils in question were chiefly occupied with the internal condition of Great Britain.—*Nat. Gaz.*

"There have been several Cabinet Councils holden in the course of this week, and it is very currently reported, and very generally believed, that they related to business of great importance, and that, in most of the subjects of discussion, our ministers have come to their decision. An unusual effort was made to procure the King's personal presence in one of these councils, and it is a very reasonable inference that the subject which was there discussed was one of unusual consequence. It is impossible to arrive at any certain particulars upon points which the parties concerned are bound not to divulge, but as these meetings must necessarily be attended and assisted by Clerks, Secretaries, and other Agents, the general circumstances at least become very shortly known.

"One of these subjects has been the affairs of Greece, upon which it is at length decided to act in union. The demand, for such it is, of the European Governments, is, as we believe, that the Sublime Porte shall give the Greeks a government established upon the same general principles with those of Wallachia and Moldavia. The Greeks to be allowed to nominate their own prince, but who is to be subject to approval, rejection, and removal, by the Turks. The Greeks to pay an annual tribute in one gross sum, instead of arbitrary taxes for particular cities, and this tax to be collected and assessed under the authority of the Greek Prince. No Turkish magistrates or military commanders to be stationed throughout Greece, and where the Turks are in too great a number for the peace and good order of a town or neighborhood, they may be removed, upon indemnity for their houses and property.

"This is the Constitution of Moldavia, and it is a very reasonable conjecture that all the same provisions will be extended to Greece. It is understood that Mr. Canning is the warm friend of the Greeks, and will exert himself to do every thing for them which is consistent with the two main principles upon which this question must be determined: No intemperate and unnecessary interposition with the independence of the Government of Constantinople; and, secondly, the protection of Europe against the eventual aggrandisement of Russia, by any future annexation of the Greek Provinces.

"The second subject of the discussion in these Cabinet Councils has been the affairs of Spain, upon which, likewise, we believe, the British Government has come to a resolution to act with a definitive determination. The British Cabinet can no longer allow that Spain should remain so completely at the mercy of France, as at any time to be incorporated with that monarchy. A sufficient time has elapsed to establish, beyond all doubt, that the Spaniards will not peaceably and tranquilly submit to the *absolute* government of Ferdinand, and that it is the wish of the Nation to have a Constitutional Government of two Chambers. The example of the Emperor of Brazil has confirmed the strength of these arguments, and has rendered it no longer possible for Ferdinand to refuse or withhold a similar charter to his own subjects, without perpetuating and extending a state of anarchy and misgovernment which Europe cannot longer admit. Ferdinand, however, is still very reluctant to make this concession, and very probably is endeavoring to make an alliance with the Russian Emperor and Ministry, who are from interest averse to all reforms. The British Cabinet has here a very difficult game to play, but we trust that it will succeed in extending the blessings of a free and settled government into these regions."

At a late Salford Sessions, a man was put to the bar, charged with stealing a sack full of potatoes; the principal witness against him was a country lad, about 14 years of age, who had seen the prisoner carrying the sack on his shoulder. When the counsel for the prosecution had finished his examination, the opposite counsel arose, and the following conversation took place:

"Well my lad, and so you remember this day, when the potatoes are said to have been stolen?"—"Neaw, sur, it wurna *this* day, it wur *that* day.

"Well, well, *that* day, if you will have it so; and you say you saw the prisoner carrying the sack on his shoulder?"—"Yes, sur, I did."

"You did; well, and might not this sack as well have contained *hay* as potatoes?"—"Neaw, sur, it codna be hay, for he could hardly carry it."

"Well, but I suppose horses do eat hay with you?"—"Neaw, sur, they dunna eat hay wi'me, for I dunna eat hay."

These answers produced the most violent roars of laughter, in which the Court joined, and the unfortunate counsel, utterly abashed, was obliged to desist from an examination in which he evidently had the worst.

Gin and water.—On Tuesday morning, Noah Marriot, a green-grocer at Huddersfield, hung himself in a paroxysm brought on by drinking gin in large quantities; and on the same day, W. Kibblethwate dropped down dead from having drank a large draught of cold water when very hot.

London paper.

[What a melancholy circumstance it is, that these poor fellows were not acquainted with each other: for, had they been so, and Marriot had mixed *his* gin with Kibblethwate's water, both of them, in all probability, would have been alive and merry at this very minute.—*N. Y. Enquirer.*

A Public Dinner was given, a few days ago, by the People of Lewisburg, in Virginia, and its vicinity to Mr. Secretaay Clay, on his passing through that place, returning from his visit to Kentucky. He is said to have been received with the greatest enthusiasm, and delivered a speech on the occasion, of considerable length, a report of which we have not yet seen.—*Nat. Journal.*

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The reader will doubtless bear in mind, (says the National Intelligencer,) the circumstance of a worthy present having been prepared here, by G. W. P. Custis, Esq. to be presented, through the medium of Gen. Lafayette, to the Liberator Bolivar. The reception of this present, (a ring enclosing a lock of the hair, and a miniature portrait, of the Father of his Country) has given rise to the interesting correspondence, a copy of which we are permitted to present to our readers as follows:

New York, Sept. 4, 1826.

My Dear Sir: In communications which I have just received from Peru, His Excellency the Liberator of Colombia honors me with the commission, to present to you, with the enclosed letter, the sincerest expressions of his acknowledgments for the valuable presents, which one of the family of the illustrious Washington has been pleased to offer to him. I cannot better fulfil this commission, than by transcribing to you the very words of his Excellency:

"Since you have been the person who has had the goodness to transmit to me so valuable a part of the inheritance of the immortal Washington; be also the medium through whom I wish to express the profound admiration which I have always professed for the memory of this illustrious Hero, with my consideration and respect for every thing belonging to him, and my acknowledgment of the honor with which I have just been distinguished."

It also affords me pleasure to communicate to you, that the Colombian Nation know how to value the merit of the honor you have conferred on him, who is considered as the Father of the Country, and the worthy imitator of Washington.

To the gratitude of Gen. Bolivar, and the esteem of Colombia, permit me to add the sentiments of the greatest consideration, and cordial friendship, with which I remain your obedient servant,

JOSE MARIA SALAZAR.

To the Hon. George Washington P. Custis, &c.

LETTER FROM THE LIBERATOR.

Lima, 25th May, 1826.

Sir: Although I had learnt, by the public papers, the gift with which the son of the great Washington has been pleased to honor me, I had not, till this day, received either the holy relic of this Father of Liberty, or the flattering letter of his worthy descendant. This day I have placed my hands upon this invaluable present, the image of the first benefactor of the continent of Columbus, presented through the citizen Hero, General Lafayette, and offered by the noble remnant of that immortal family. It is a recompense worthy of the first and most illustrious character of the Universe. Shall I be worthy of such an honor? No: but I accept it with a pleasure and gratitude, which will be attached to the remains of the venerable Father of America, to the most remote generations of my country: they ought to be the last remembrances of the New World.

Accept, sir, the most sincere and respectful sentiments of my perfect consideration.

BOLIVAR.

We are sorry to learn, from the American Sentinel, that Joseph Hemphill has resigned the seat which he has so long and with so much respectability filled, as a Representative in Congress from the State of Pennsylvania.

Nat. Journal.

Col. Aaron Burr—Who some years ago occupied so large a space in the public arena, is now a practising lawyer at the N. York bar. He sustains (says the *Trenton Emporium*) a very high reputation for talents and legal acquirements; and is in independent circumstances. A casual visitor to the city, who chooses to pass an hour or two in the vicinity of Tammany Hall, will generally notice a small, delicate, white-haired man, moving about in meditative mood, alone and noticing no one; a man whose keen eye and expressive countenance, where age has in vain struggled to quench the fire of genius, and whose appearance, bespeaking the finished gentleman, will arrest all his attention—That man is *Aaron Burr*—who was one day the Vice President of the United States, the next a fugitive from the blood of Hamilton; at another time mounted on the whirlwind of revolution, and meditating the dissolution of the Union and the building up of a southern monarchy; and then, a prisoner, answering to the charges of high treason at the bar of his country. A man who, perhaps, considered with reference to the powers of mind alone, had no superior, has now no superior. But he left the path of honorable virtue; and he is, what you may see him—a solitary being in the midst of society; pointed out to the passing stranger as a mere object of curiosity.

Montreal, (L. C.) Aug. 31.

All the world has heard the story of the artist who painted fruit so well that the fowls of the air came and pecked at the picture. A circumstance somewhat akin to this took place in this city on Friday last. In Mr. Try's furniture warehouse hang two oil paintings; the one representing fish, and the other dead game. They are exceedingly well executed, and £70 has been refused for the pair. On the day above mentioned, a pointer entered, and fixing his eyes on the painting of the game, which was hanging above a sideboard, sprung at it with such fury, that he brought the picture to the ground, and broke the frame all to pieces. Fortunately, the picture was uninjured. The dog, seemingly ashamed of his mistake, and frightened at the disturbance he had created, left the shop at full speed.

Clerical Chastisement.—A Clergyman once quarrelled with a country squire, who said, "Doctor your gown is your protection." "It is so," replied the parson, "but it shall not be yours." He then pulled it off, and thrashed the squire soundly.

In this section of the state, so great the distress among poor people for bre that (we learn) during last week, m ers went through their fields, and the ripest ears, shelled them, and grain to mill, to supply their fam bread.—*West. Carolinian.*

The commencement at Brown U in the State of Rhode Island, to Wednesday last; at which the degre elor of Arts was conferred on two young gentlemen.—*Nat. Int.*

New York, Septem

The splendid steam boat Washing Bunker, arrived here on Sunday from Providence. After landing sengers, she was conducted to and drawn up with every thing wood, on board. Yesterday, her b examined, her copper repaired, streaks of new copper put upon he Between four and five o'clock in noon we witnessed her descent in ter, in perfect order for immediat She will proceed this afternoon on lar trip to Providence. These fa volumes in favor of our rail ways.

From the National Gazette

A friend, a member of the Philad has informed us of the following sin in which he was employed last ye

"A woman, living apart from her band, L. O., who was still alive, 1814, a man named J. C. who was of the existence of the first husba woman, not agreeing with J. C. left and soon married a third man nam who had never heard of either of husbands. After some months, hav R. was informed of the marriage but was still ignorant of any former with the first husband, L. O. M. ing himself duped, made a demand C. for board, &c. of his wife, and brought a suit against J. C. On th gation, it appeared that, though L. live at the time of the woman's mar J. C., yet he had died before her with M. R. The result was, that riage with J. C. was considered nul and M. R., to his amazement, foun lawfully married to the woman, an provide for her. The parties all Philadelphia."

The Boston Traveller mentions t mand for that able work, the North Review, has increased so much of second edition of the last two numb third edition of a previous number, press. The list of subscribers conti augmented by names from South England, and other parts of the Eas tinent. It has been for some time republished in England, and meet extensive circulation.

Voltaire.—This ingenious write the art of sarcastic sneering to its p The following is a specimen of his terness: "I never was ruined but t when I gained a law suit;—and on lost it."

Sickness at Mobile.—Extract o from a lady in Mobile, to a lad York, dated, "Mobile, August 2 been delaying my answer to you ter in the hope of having someth to tell you than forebodings of sic death; but our ill-fated city conti the scene of both—the fever ra great violence, and seems to baffle fort of medicinal skill. A very f man with whom I was well acquai in church last Sunday, and to day was carried to the grave. We fe were in a field of battle, and where the next ball may strike. O suppose that this state of thin bring men to pause and reflect but it is not so. The very danger recklessness of danger—a fearful ness of manner, which speaks o heart. We have an excellent c but alas! in this disease the bed also that of insensibility; the m that of suffering—the last of un sciousness. I could repeat instan sonal agony and domestic mis would make your heart grieve to have adopted every necessary p and have abandoned the town, ha we are entirely safe here is to be ought to apologize for wearying these sad details, but in truth my heart are full of the sufferings an believe you knew David Bust, fo Johnstown, in your State; we have of his death at Cahaba."

Two Corinthians who were j on the Ridge Road in a gig on last, met with an adventure which tor has made a special request to corded.

At the road side, a waggoner s grease the wheels of his heavily loa Just at that moment a coach pass and just that moment, when there room for a third carriage, the Co dashed on in their gig. They di the waggoner though they endan life; neither did they lame any of ses, though they nearly overturned the team. But the waggoner, i being thankful for escaping with limb, resented the supposed affr forthwith saluted the Corinthians pot, and the whole of its content ture of grease and tar. Two ne were spoiled, and the gig was so tered, that the young men deemed sable to return to the city by a hyg

The young men, who were of re appearance, were not pitied by th tors, they had been so evidently in t

Phil. G

Washington, Sept. 13.
...day received from Kentucky,
...death of Hon. Robert P. Hen-
...ative in Congress from that
...ed very suddenly, about the

...of the friends of General Jack-
...at the Exchange Coffee House
...Thursday week, with a view
...interests, as a Candidate for

Providence, (R. I.) Sept. 11.
Sale of Domestic Goods.—On
...Mr. W. P. Greene held his
...of domestic goods. Nearly
...of various goods were sold, fur-
...manufacturers of this town and

...ay at the sales was numerous,
...eral gentlemen from Boston,
...&c. and the bidding spirited.
...was above board and the pledges
...ver handsomely redeemed. For
...of goods offered the sales may
...very fair and satisfactory,
...below the last public sale here.
...is a specimen:
...and 24 cts.; Brown Shirtings
...Cotton and Wool Flannels
...lewood colours, 8½; indigo
...14; Plaids 10 to 13; fine ¾
...ings 14½ and 17½: 4-4 brown
...to 13½: 5-4 do. 15 and 15½:
...inferior specimens, dark mix-
...blue do 50 to 59 cts.

...is related in the Franklin Ga-
...having run away with a gig
...in which were a gentleman
...which the latter jumped, and,
...received but little injury: the
...and the gentleman had one of
...—This is *one* instance out of
...in which those who have re-
...carriage, under like circum-
...injury, while those who
...been less fortunate.

...with Mexico.—The New York
...A friend has obligingly hand-
...extract of a letter dated Mexico,
...from our Minister, Mr. Poinsett,
...states that he "had just conclu-
...a treaty of amity and com-
...that country, and that he did not
...any difficulty in the Congres there,
...treaty must be approved by both

...Journal des Debats contains the
...paragraph:
...ated naturalist, known particu-
...researches in Switzerland, has
...ed to us a fact, confirmed by re-
...ervation during his numerous wan-
...the Alps. Cows and bulls never
...struck by lightning when it strikes
...under which they seek refuge in a
...*on the contrary, if goats* hap-
...the foot of a tree about to be
...flock will take to flight, with all
...movements before the stroke comes.
...ls, aware of the cause, follow
...rately, and soon the lightning,
...ats seem to anticipate by an in-
...on the deserted tree. This fact
...e attention of naturalists."
...ms may be accounted for, probably,
...ical principles, though they are
...observer. Lightning ascends very
...from the earth to the clouds, though
...appears to us to descend. The elec-
...collecting in or about the body of
...not accumulates in sufficient quan-
...charge itself into the less electrical
...ce, may have such a sensible effect
...by means of its hair, as to make
...re painful, and induce the animal
...ry to shun the danger. The hair
...cattle may be less sensible to the
...of the electric fluid. We have no
...a human being, who had ever ex-
...the sensation produced by an ex-
...ectrical atmosphere, would, though not
...it by fear, quickly shun the dan-
...had been unwise enough to place
...a similar circumstances. Reason
...ruse to him what instinct does to
—Nat. Int.

...ersburgh Intelligencer of Friday
...A pedlar, who had been trading
...ighborhood for several years, was
...on Sunday last, near the Done-
...road, with a strap round his neck,
...ded to a sapling. He had been
...and lost all his money, which, it
...said, drove him to desperation and
...A sad warning to beware of the
...ses of this vice.

...example.—We are happy to learn,
...olution has been entered into by
...body of Free Masons, in one of the
...unties of Massachusetts, to ex-
...intemperate persons from their
...ed to discontinue the practice of
...ing ardent spirits as a refreshment
...meetings. We hope that the ex-
...will be followed by the members of
...erous and respectable society in
...of our country.—*Sentinel.*

COTTON SAW GINS.
...received, a few of the Improved Iron and
...Plate COTTON SAW GINS, which are
...for sale cheap for cash or on a short credit,
...Cotton Store of
...ville, Sept. 4—83-tf HENRY W. AYER.

...paid for *DRY and GREEN HYDES*,
...ber 7, 1825.—44tf *By* H. G. NELSON.

Mr. H. G. Nelson
...ed my Attorney, (during my absence)
...full power to receive money and grant dis-
...for the same; also, transact any business for
...account.
71tf. E. E. LEWIS.

From the Raleigh Register.

Geology of the State.—Professor Olmsted observes, that possibly, manufacturers of iron may derive some useful hints, from a few observations on the chemical principles involved in their art. The ores of this western region may be reduced under two heads, the *magnetic* and the *unmagnetic*. It is a common mistake to suppose, that every ore of iron of course attracts the magnetic needle. Only a few among a great number of ores have this property. The composition of all the iron ores of this district is uniform so far as this—they all consist of metallic iron in union with that principal of the air which chemists denominate *oxygen*, which constitues about one-fifth part of the air we breathe. Now when the ore has but a small portion of oxygen, say 20 per cent. it still retains enough of the characters of metallic iron to be magnetic: but when it is in union with a larger proportion of oxygen, as 40 or 50 per cent. it loses all the characters of pure iron, and ceases to be magnetic. If these principles are clearly comprehended, it will readily be understood in what the reduction of this kind of iron ore consists, namely, in abstracting the oxygen with which the pure metal is combined. This is effected chiefly by the agency of charcoal, which, on being heated in contact with the ore, combines with the oxygen: the charcoal and oxygen together forming the same kind of air which exists in limestone, and is called carbonic acid. This air, as it is formed, readily flies off, and thus, in due time, all the oxygen is removed, and the iron is reduced to the malleable state. The subsequent hammering forces out mechanically, other impurities, and imparts cohesion and tenacity to the mass.

This would be the sum of the process, were no other ingredient besides oxygen combined with the metal; but there is usually present more or less earthy matter, as sand and clay, which likewise require to be separated. The presence of these renders the ore more fusible; but if the fusion be carried on without the addition of some third substance, (which is called a *flux*,) a great quantity of the iron itself combines with the impurities, and is thrown away among the slag or cinders. Hence a reason for employing limestone to assist in the reduction. In order to understand its mode of operation, it must be recollected, that alkaline substances and sand readily melt together and form glass. Accordingly, the cinders thrown out of an iron furnace, being formed of lime, and the earthy matter of the ore, are an imperfect kind of glass, which being lighter than the metal, rises to the surface and is skimmed off. By this means the impurities are withdrawn from the iron by a process which requires far less heat, than what is necessary to melt out the iron from the impurities with which it is associated. But during this process, a portion of the charcoal combines with the metal, and accordingly, pig-iron or pot-metal, is a compound of charcoal and metallic iron; and this is the compound of which castings are made. In order to reduce this compound to the state of bar-iron, its charcoal must be expelled, and the mass now porous, must be compacted under the hammer.

The ores which occur in the northern counties are almost wholly of the magnetic kind; more of those of Lincoln are unmagnetic, though the former are very abundant. Magnetic iron when freed from earthly matter, contains about 80 per cent. of metallic iron; and in its reduction, the great object is to divest it of the 20 per cent. of oxygen, as was before explained. This being readily effected by the agency of charcoal, which in this country is abundant and cheap, perhaps the simple mode of reducing it in a forge-fire or bloomery, is best adapted to some sections of our country, since forges are much cheaper than furnaces and more easily erected, may of course be more easily multiplied. Yet this mode of making iron, is denounced by the European manufacturers, particularly the English, as most wasteful, and as characteristic of the earliest and rudest stages of the art. This method is analogous to that practised in England, from the time of the Romans to the age of Henry VII; since which time, it has been superceded by the blast furnace and refinery, and the refuse matters of the ancient iron-works have been a profitable resource for the supply of modern manufactories. The spoil of iron manufactures (says an able British writer) from the time of the Romans downwards, became at once, and for centuries, mines for the principal supply of the blast furnace. Extensive proprietorships of Roman cinders (as they were called) were formed. Forests covered with decayed oaks, were uprooted, and plains that had slept for ages under a great depth of soil, were unbared to pour forth their newly created treasures. In Dean Forest, it is computed, that nearly 20 furnaces, for a period of upwards of 300 years, were supplied chiefly with the bloomery cinders as a substitute for iron ore."

[*To be continued.*]

Washington Rumours.—It is whispered among those "who know" that Mr. Sanford may be invited to the Navy Department and Mr. Southard take the place of Minister at Colombia, in room of Mr. Anderson, deceased.—*Noah.*

Anecdote.—Several years ago there was a young English nobleman figuring away at the city of Washington. He had not much brains, but a vast number of titles, which, notwithstanding our dislike to them, have sometimes the effect of tickling the ears amazingly. Several young ladies were in high debate, going over the list—he is Lord Viscount so and so, *Baron* of such a county; and—'My friends,' exclaimed the gallant Lieutenant N. 'one of his titles you appear to have forgotten.' 'Ah!' exclaimed they eagerly, 'what is that?' 'He is *Barren of Intellect*,' was the reply.
Bost. paper.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT. 20, 1826.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Tyrrell County—John B. Beasley, S; Daniel N. Bateman, Frederick Davenport, C.

Washington—Samuel Davenport, S; Wm. Bozeman, Wm. Armstead, C.

These complete the returns.

The Raleigh Register contradicts a report circulating to the prejudice of Judge Mangum, that he withheld the resignation of his seat in Congress. The resignation was forwarded to the Governor before Judge M. took the oaths of office; but the Governor's absence from Raleigh ever since accounts for the fact not having been promulgated.

It is reported that the Yellow Fever is in Norfolk, but the latest papers from that town say nothing of it.

Cotton and Corn.—A few lots of new Cotton have been brought in—some very fine, though it is said the quality of the crop generally is inferior to that of last year.—Sales at 8½ to 8¾ cents. Of Corn, there is a good supply, with no material variation in price.

No news.—Our readers cannot feel more sensible of the extreme dullness of our paper for a few weeks past, than we do. The mails afford little or nothing of interest, either from abroad or at home. At such times, and indeed at all times, we should be glad to devote a column to gentlemen of talents, if we could induce such to write, on any subject most agreeable to themselves.

Congress of Panama.—Our readers will find, on a preceding column, the Speech of M. Vidaurre, a Minister from Peru, delivered at the opening of the South American Congress; which may, we think, be considered as expressing its views and intentions. Some think, however, that Mr. V. delivered his own opinions merely; but, from the circumstance of its being the first speech, and indeed the only one that has reached us, and considering the interchange of sentiments which must have taken place between the Ministers and between their respective Governments, we cannot but consider him as expressing the feelings of South America, not less than his own; particularly as nothing appears to have been said in contradiction. Viewing it in this light, it is evident that the United States will never become a party to some of its proposed measures; for instance, that the liberty and independence of each shall be guaranteed by all; and that the war with Spain be carried on offensively. Most of the propositions are of a local nature, and do not concern the U. States at all; and render it doubtful whether any good can result from her being represented there. Happily, the Constitution has secured us from danger, by giving the Senate a veto on the acts of its foreign ministers. But we leave the speech to our readers, and shall continue to give them the earliest information of subsequent proceedings of the Assembly.

About a million of dollars worth of property was lately advertised for sale at auction in the newspapers of New Orleans, consisting of negroes, houses and lots, and plantations. This shows that New Orleans suffers as well as other places, by the present commercial and agricultural distress.

Charlotte, Sept. 12.

The subjoined is the amount of gold found near this place in one week. The statement was handed to us by Mr. Hyams, Silversmith, who was employed to flux it, and exhibits the number of pennyweights of pure gold.

At M'Comb's plantation, 267 pwts. 16 grs.
At Rudisill's 352 pwts.

Total, 619

The value of which, at 87½ cts. a pennyweight, is $542 20; making, it will be admitted, a pretty good week's work, and sufficiently indicating the richness of the veins.

It should be stated, that Maj. McComb's mine was worked at only a part of the week, say four days; and then only four hands employed.—*Jour.*

We understand, that James Mebane, Esq. of Orange County, has offered himself as a Candidate for Congress to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Judge Mangum.—*Ral. Reg.*

A friend who has travelled through several of the lower counties of the State, informs us that the Crops are most abundant. We believe that the public alarm on account of the apprehended scarcity, has almost if not entirely subsided.—*Ral. Reg.*

It is now certain, that Ninian Edwards is elected Governor of the State of Illinois. This cannot fail to be a source of regret to honest men of all parties.

Milledgeville, Sept. 12.

The Indian Council, after sitting upwards of twenty days, has been at length dissolved. The money given by the New Treaty for the land, was paid into Council, and in violation of the positive terms of that treaty, divided exclusively among the last treaty-making party—Ridge and Vann participated, we are informed, to the amount of 3,500 dollars each.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, sales 8½ a 8¾. Bacon 11 a 14. Candles, mould, 20 a 22. Coffee, 15 a 20. Corn, 75 a 80. Flour, sup. $6½ a 7. Iron, 5½ a 6. Flaxseed, 75. Lard, 12½. Lead, 10 a 11. Shot, 2 75a 3. Lime, 2½ a 3. Molasses, 42 a 45. Nails, cut, 7 a 8; wrought, 18 a 20.—Oats, 50 a 55. Sugar, common 9 a 10; prime 10 a 11. Salt, 75 a 85. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $3½ a 4½. Tin, ⅕ x $16 to 18. Wheat, $1 10 a 1 15. Whiskey, 45 a 55.

MARRIED,

In Moore county, on the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Philips, Mr. Henry O. Smith, of Darlington, S. C. to Miss Temperance Waddill, daughter of Mr. William Waddill, of Moore.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED,
Sloop Rapid, Cooper, Savannah.
Schr. Fairplay, Fontain, Philadelphia.
Brig President Manning, Grafton, New York.
Dutch Brig Anna Elizabeth, Bruno, New York.
Schr. Trial, Mister, Baltimore.
CLEARED,
Sloop Rapid, Cooper, Baltimore.

Dr. J. T. Gilliam

INFORMS the Public that he has settled in Fayetteville, and offers his Professional services to the inhabitants of the town and surrounding country. His shop is on Market Square, over Mr. Hawley's Shoe Store, in the room recently occupied by Capt. Crusoe, where he may, when not called out, always be found.
Fayetteville, Sept. 19.—85tf

ODD & EVEN SYSTEM—CLASS 8.

Most Splendid Scheme in the U. States

COHEN'S OFFICE—BALTIMORE, *September* 11, 1826.

☞ Under the authority of the General Assembly, the following Brilliant Scheme is presented to the Public, to be drawn on the ODD and EVEN SYSTEM, in consequence of its unrivalled popularity—the whole in ONE DAY, and will take place in the city of BALTIMORE, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council, on the

15th of November next.

Grand State Lottery of Md.

The holder of two Tickets or two Shares, will be certain of obtaining *at least* One Prize, and may draw *THREE!*

HIGHEST PRIZES,
$50,000, $30,000, $20,000, &c.

SCHEME.

1 Prize	of $50,000	is	50,000
1 Prize	of 30,000	is	30,000
1 Prize	of 20,000	is	20,000
1 Prize	of 10,000	is	10,000
1 Prize	of 6,000	is	6,000
1 Prize	of 4,000	is	4,000
10 Prizes	of 1,000	is	10,000
10 Prizes	of 500	is	5,000
50 Prizes	of 100	is	5,000
100 Prizes	of 50	is	5,000
125 Prizes	of 20	is	2,500
250 Prizes	of 12	is	3,000
17500 Prizes	of 9	is	157,500

18051 Prizes, amounting to $308,000

☞ *The whole of the Prizes payable in CASH, which, as usual at COHEN'S Offices, can be had the MOMENT THEY ARE DRAWN.*

TICKETS·····$10 | QUARTERS····$2 50
HALVES····· 5 | EIGHTHS····· 1 25

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers, (Odd and Even,) at

COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange Offices,
No. 114, *Market st. Baltimore.*

Where both the great and magnificent Capitals of

One Hundred Thousand Dollars

Each, were sold in late Grand State Lotteries, in Shares, all to DISTANT ADVENTURERS, and where both the Great Capitals of THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS and TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, drawn in the last Grand State Lottery, were also sold—*and where more Capital Prizes have been obtained than at any other Office in America.*

ORDERS from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid,) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

Address to
J. I. COHEN Jr. & BROTHERS,
Balt. Sept. 1826. BALTIMORE.

☞ COHEN'S "*Gazette & Lottery Register*" will be published immediately after the drawing, and will contain the Official List of the Prizes—it will be forwarded *gratis*, to all who purchase their tickets at COHEN'S OFFICE, and who signify their wish to receive it. tN1

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC,
And particularly to Banks, Merchants, &c.

Timothy Fletcher and Abijah W. Thayer, of Portland, State of Maine, *knowing*, that I was about to *republish*, "Rowlett's Tables of Interest," and while from my previous *advertisements*, the public were in *expectation*, of my *new stereotype edition*, have presumptuously, without my *authority or consent*, published and advertised in MY NAME, nearly one half of my Interest Tables; *falsely* shewing likewise, by means of a District Clerk's Certificate (*easily obtained for the fee*,) and copied on the back of the Title-page of their Book, that they have *claim* to the COPY RIGHT! Their advertisement is in these words—"ROWLETT'S TABLES OF INTEREST—*a new and improved edition, for sale by*, &c.!" thus deceiving people into a *belief*, that it is *my* new edition of my Tables, which they have *expected!* and so doing me injury, in the most *extensive and cruel* manner.

Whether they have printed from my Tables *correctly*, or not, I cannot at present determine, but certainly for *expedition*, and general practical use, their *Copy* is widely different from my *Original*, theirs being merely an inconvenient ABRIDGMENT, of less than *one half*, and bound up in form like an *octavo* bill book, which makes *double* the number of pages to turn over, in search of an amount; my ENTIRE WORK on the contrary, being *Indexed, and in Quarto*. The work exhibits, besides, so much the appearance of being slovenly got up, even in the *common* way, like an Almanac, &c., without any of those *extraordinary examinations*, which the importance of Interest computations for Banks and public use demands, that upon the whole, I consider it to be my duty to the public, as well as to myself, to make the facts known, lest the book should be purchased *unwarily*, for mine now in the press, and nearly finished.

The *price* of their Abridgment in *Octavo*, is moreover *Three dollars* half bound *without* Index, and the price of my *entire* work, together with the *additions*, in medium *quarto* half bound, and *Indexed*, will be (as always intended) four dollars, which is only *one dollar more* than the price of the Abridgment; but if on the other hand, my entire work (passing over all its superiority,) was to be charged in the *same ratio* as the Abridgment, it would be *four dollars more*, or in other words, mine, instead of being four dollars, would be *seven* dollars! or to reverse the position, the ABRIDGMENT, if charged at the rate of four dollars for my entire work, should be only about *one dollar and fifty cents!* instead of three dollars, at which the publishers sell it, and at which they would, I presume willingly, if they could, supply *all* that great demand, which arises from the scarcity, as *they* set it forth, of my "*inestimable work, which in numerous instances, has sold for Ten dollars per copy, and acquired a reputation above every work of the kind;*" but setting this their puff to reconcile their price aside, NO ERROR was ever found in my first edition, and it has in fact often been sold at *twelve dollars per copy*.

I would add however, that having lost nearly *four thousand dollars* by the first edition, in consequence of he *extra pains taken*, and publishing it at an *under rate* to introduce it into use upon *trial*, I have for many years looked forward to the present period, of increased population, in the hope of recovering my loss, and of receiving perhaps at last, some small compensation, for all my labors, anxieties, and privations, through the publication of the contemplated second, and *superior* edition. At such an *eventful crisis* therefore, and while I am loaded with increased expenses to a considerable amount, the *unjust conduct* of Fletcher and Thayer, is felt the more severely, and I appeal to HONEST MEN for decision.

In preparing my *second edition*, including several pages of *additional* Interest calculations, I have spared no reasonable expense, or labor to produce a book *fit* for the Bank or the Counting-house. My Stereotype plates were cast at J. Howe's celebrated Foundery, and are, by experienced Printers said to be, "*the best*" they have "*ever seen.*" The paper has been made expressly for the purpose, is fine, strong, and heavy, and cost half as much more as that of the first edition. The printing is done with excellent ink, by William Fry, and is technically termed "*fine work.*" And as the calculations of Interest, (*to be worth any thing at all*) should be as *positively* correct as the castings of a day-book, journal, or ledger, the whole of them when the work is issued, will have been read *crosswise and examined in print by a Progression Test Table*, and the old edition, NINE TIMES by different persons! Three of the examinations by the old copies (downwards,) to correct the plates, and the remaining six, (crosswise,) by the perfect Test Table, an old book, at particular periods of the progress of the work in the press, two of these, always being the *two last impressions* of each page, or form; that so finally, A PREMIUM OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS may with safety be offered, (as is intended,) for the detection of an error of *a Cent*.

Rowlett's (*genuine*) Tables of Interest in quarto, got up in this careful and expensive manner, have now been in press nearly four months; it is probable they will be ready for binding in about four weeks, and I firmly trust that my best endeavors to make them *perfect*, and in every way *suitable* for public service, considering too, their moderate price, will be duly appreciated, by a discriminating Public, and receive its patronage.

Respectfully, JOHN ROWLETT.
Philadelphia, 9th mo. 1st, 1826—85.

Connecticut State Lottery,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE BISHOP'S FUND,
Second Class—To be drawn at Hartford, Con. on the 4th day of October, 1826.

SCHEME.

1	prize	of $5,000	is	$5,000
1	-	2,000		2,000
1	-	1,750		1,750
1	-	1,252		1,252
4	-	1,000		4,000
8	-	500		4,000
40	-	100		4,000
52	-	30		1,560
156	-	10		1,560
1,248	-	4		4,992
10,608	-	2		21,216

12,120 Prizes, 34,220 Tickets, 22,100 Blanks, $51,330

Whole Tickets $2 50—*Halves* $1 25—*Quarters* 62½ *cents.*

☞ Cash advanced for Prizes on demand.

Prizes in any of the Lotteries of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Washington City, North and South Carolina, will be received in payment.

*** Orders, enclosing the cash, or prizes as above, post paid, for Tickets or Shares, will receive prompt attention, if addressed to

Yates & McIntyre,
RALEIGH or FAYETTEVILLE.
Sept. 20, 1826.

THE PROSPECT BRIGHTENS!

Fortune has again smiled on this Office, and bestowed her gifts on our adventurers.

No. 12—45—52, a Prize of $2,500,

Was sent a few days ago to Mr. Y. S. Luther of Savannah, Geo., who, among many others, are respectfully informed, that they can have the cash on demand for the Prizes, or can renew them for tickets, which will yield them ten fold.

Union Canal Lottery,

24th CLASS—To be drawn on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of June.

HIGHEST PRIZES.

$16,000, $5,000, $3,000, $1,348,
1,000, 1,000, 1,000, 1,000,
1,000, 1,000, 1,000, 1,000,
1,500 Prizes of $500, $200, $50, $20, $8, and a number of $4.

Whole Tickets $4; Shares in proportion.

ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM.

Grand State Lottery of Virginia,

To be drawn on the 27th INSTANT,

Highest Prize, 20,000 Dolls.

Whole Tickets $5; Shares in proportion.
YATES & McINTYRE,
Fayetteville, Sept. 13.

FOR SALE,

50 Barrels Whiskey.

CHAS. T. HAIGH.
August 30. 826w.

Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, &c.

10 hhds. prime Sugar,
15 ditto Molasses,
20 bags prime green Coffee,
25 do. St. Domingo ditto,
80 ps cotton Bagging,
1500 bushels Liverpool Salt,
1500 ditto Alum ditto,
6 tons Iron, assorted,
Sheet and hoop do.
Castings, Steel, Nails,
Dupont's Powder, Shot and Lead,
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Gunpowder and Hyson Tea,
Pepper, Ginger and Pimento,
Spanish Indigo, Copperas and Madder,

Together with a small assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c, now on hand and for sale by B. F. YARBROUGH & CO.
August 23. 81tf.

POETRY.

From Miss Mills' Sketches.

They said I must not sing of love—
I threw my lyre away—
For oh, I could not wake one tone,
Without that dearest lay.

'Twas strange to bid a woman's heart
Forbear its loveliest power;
They might as well tell nature's hand
It must not rear a flower.

They might as well forbid the sky
To give her forms of light—
Tell forms of light they must not shine
Upon the clouds of night.

The flow'rets sure are nature's own,
The stars the midnight seek—
And love his sweet untranquil rose
Has thrown on woman's cheek.

'Tis vain to fly from destiny;
For all is ruled above:
Nature has flowers and night has stars,
And woman's heart is Love.

COTTON GINS.

I HAVE now ready for sale, an excellent assortment of *Cotton Gins*, made of the best materials, and the workmanship executed in the most faithful manner. They can be had by applying to Mr. Angus Taylor, Fayetteville, or Mr. John Taylor, Wilmington, and upon as accommodating terms as at any other Factory in the United States.

JOHN W. POWELL.

Lumberton, Robeson County, N. Carolina, Aug. 2, 1826. 78eow3m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1826.

Charles Kiker, adm'r of Christian Kiker, dec. vs. Charles Hagler. } Original Attachment—levied on 290 acres of land on Crooked creek join'g Jemiah Clonce, George Kiker and Peter Hagler.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant resides without the jurisdiction of said Court, *It is therefore ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, that the said defendant appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Anson county, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in October next, and replevy, otherwise judgment final, by default, will be entered against him.

Witness, Wm. Dismukes Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday in July, 1826, and 51st year of American Independence.

81 6t W. DISMUKES.

For Sale,

25 CASKS unslacked Thomas-Town Lime.

JNO. HUSKE.

April 26th 1826. 64

NORTH & SOUTH CAROLINA

LOTTERY,

For the benefit of the Oxford Academy in N. C., &c.

FIRST CLASS.

To be drawn the 29th November, 1826.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$12,000	is	$12,000
1	-	6,000	-	6,000
1	-	5,000	-	5,000
1	-	4,000	-	4,000
1	-	2,500	-	2,500
1	-	1,340	-	1,340
6	-	1,000	-	6,000
12	-	500	-	6,000
156	-	50	-	7,800
780	-	10	-	7,800
7,800	-	5	-	39,000
8,760 Prizes, 15,600 Blanks,		24,360 Tickets		$97,440

††† Tickets and shares can be had in the above scheme at the Managers' offices,

Whole Tickets,	$5 00
Halves,	2 50
Quarters,	1 25

Cash advanced for prizes on demand.

††† Orders, enclosing the cash or prizes as above, post paid, for Tickets or Shares, will receive prompt attention, if addressed to

YATES & M'INTYRE,

RALEIGH or FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

††† Tickets, in whole or in Shares, in all the Northern Lotteries, can be had in great variety, by applying as above—personally or by letter.

july 19

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS spacious and convenient House has been opened for the reception of BOARDERS and TRAVELLERS. Besides a large number of comfortable single Bed Rooms, with Bells, (so desirable to Travellers) this Establishment contains several handsome Drawing Rooms and Apartments, particularly suited for the reception of families. Boarders, with or without lodgings, can be accommodated. The Furniture and Bedding are entirely new;

BATHING ROOMS

Are also attached to the House; the BAR is furnished with the best Liquors that can be procured, and, as the Proprietor intends keeping the House in the most genteel style, he confidently expects to merit and receive a continuance of public patronage.

CLEMENT TRACY.

July, 1826—34tf

Patent Cooking Stove for Sale.

A *COOKING STOVE*, with Copper Boilers and apparatus complete, in the use of which there is great convenience and economy of fuel. Warranted complete. Apply to

MARTIN MAC PHERSON, Sen.

Nov. 7, 1825—40-tf

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between John A. Cameron and James Townes, under the firm and title of Cameron & Townes, being dissolved, and all the effects of said concern having been conveyed in trust to the subscribers, for purposes therein expressed—

This is to give notice, to all indebted to said concern, to come forward as soon as possible and pay their respective balances to either of the subscribers who alone are authorised to receive and grant receipts for the same.

WM. CAMERON,
JOHN M. DOBBIN,
Agents and Attorneys for the late firm of Cameron & Townes.

15th March, 825.—6-tf

To Rent,

THAT excellent *STAND for business*, on Market Square, now occupied by Mr. John Wilkinson as a Book-store. Possession given on the 1st September.

JOHN McK. STRONG.

August 9.

Insurance against Fire.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.

INSURES Houses and other buildings, and property contained in them, against loss and damage by fire; also, merchandise and other property against the hazards of inland navigation.

Capital 300,000 Dollars.

Insurance made on application to

C. T. HAIGH,

Agent of the Company, Fayetteville.

10 Bbls. Canal Flour,
10 Bbls. Loaf Sugar,
2 Casks London Porter,
8 Hhds. Brown Sugar,
For sale by JOHN HUSKE.

June 7. 70tf.

Proposals

For carrying Mails of the United States on the following Post Roads will be received at the General Post Office, in the City of Washington, until the 12th day of October next, inclusive.

IN NORTH CAROLINA.

128. From Warrenton, by Falkner's, and Louisburg, to Raleigh, every day, 57 miles.

Leave Warrenton every day at 6½ p m, and arrive at Raleigh next day by 8 a m.

Leave Raleigh every day at 1½ p m, and arrive at Warrenton by 12 p m (midnight.)

129. From Raleigh, by Banks's and Averasboro, to Fayetteville, every day, 60 miles.

Leave Raleigh every day at 9 a m, and arrive at Fayetteville same day by 9 p m.

Leave Fayetteville every day at 1 a m, and arrive at Raleigh the same day by 1 p m.

130. From Fayetteville, Counsel's, Lumberton, Leesville, Rowland's, Newman's bridge and Marion c h, to Godfrey's Ferry, S. C. every day, 98 miles.—Proposals will be received omitting Marion c h.

Leave Fayetteville every day at 2 a m, and arrive at Godfrey's ferry the same day by 8 p m.

Leave Godfrey's ferry every day at 2 a m, and arrive at Fayetteville the same day by 8 p m.

131. From Norfolk, Va. by Suffolk, Summerton, Murray's Ferry, Murfreesboro', Northampton c. h., and Halifax, to M. Smith's, twice a week, 126 miles.

Leave Norfolk every Tuesday and Friday mornings in half an hour after the arrival of the Steam boat from Baltimore, and arrive at M. Smith's the next day by noon.

Leave M. Smith's every Tuesday and Saturday at 11½ a m, and arrive at Norfolk on Wednesday and Sunday by 6 p m.

132. From M. Smith's, by Tarboro, Stantonsburg, and Waynesboro, to Fayetteville, 129 miles.

Leave M. Smith's every Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p m, and arrive at Fayetteville on Thursday and Sunday by 9 p m.

Leave Fayetteville every Monday and Friday at 3 a m, and arrive at M. Smith's on Tuesday and Saturday by 11 a m.

133. From Sumerton, by Sunbury, and Gates c h, to Edenton, 48 miles, twice a week.

Leave Sumerton every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a m, and arrive at Edenton by 6 p m.

Leave Edenton every Tuesday and Friday at 6 a m, and arrive at Sumerton on Tuesday and Friday by 7 p m.

134. From Edenton, by Lee's mills, and Plymouth, to Washington, once a week, 54 miles.

Leave Edenton every Thursday at 6 a m, and arrive at Washington on Friday by 10 a m.

Leave Washington every Friday at 2 p m, and arrive at Edenton on Saturday by 6 p m.

135. From Warrenton, by Grovehill, Littleton, Butterwood, Halifax, Northampton, Bryants, Princeton, Murfreesboro, Winton, Pitch Landing, Colerain, Windsor, and Merryhill, to Edenton, once a week, 160 miles.

Leave Warrenton every Wednesday at 1 p m, and arrive at Winton by 9 a m, and arrive at Edenton on Saturday by 6 p m.

Leave Edenton every Sunday at 6 a m, and arrive at Warrenton on Wednesday by 10 a m.

136. From Elizabeth City, by Jonesburg, Indiantown, Currituck c h, Tull's creek, N. W. R. Bridge, Va. and Great Bridge, to Norfolk, once a week, 56 miles.

Leave Elizabeth City every Wednesday at 5 a m, and arrive at Norfolk on Thursday by 8 a m.

Leave Norfolk every Friday at 10 a m, and arrive at Elizabeth City on Friday by 11 a m.

137. From Norfolk, Va. by Deep creek, Foranges, New Lebanon, Elizabeth City, Woodville, and Hertford, to Edenton, 80 miles, once a week.

Leave Norfolk every Friday at 9 a m, and arrive at Edenton on Saturday by 6 p m.

Leave Edenton every Tuesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Norfolk on Wednesday by 9 p m.

138. From Winton or Stokesville to Gates c h, once a week.

Leave Winton every Wednesday by noon, and arrive at Gates c h by 3 p m.

Leave Gates c h every Wednesday at 8 p m, and arrive at Winton by 7 p m.

139. From Tarboro, by Bensboro, Greenville, and Washington, to Newbern, 85 miles, twice a week.

Leave Newbern every Sunday and Thursday at 9 a m, and arrive at Tarborough on Tuesday and Saturday by 8 a m.

Leave Tarboro every Wednesday and Saturday at 4 p m, and arrive at Newbern on Friday and Monday by noon.

140. From Stantonsboro', by Snowhill, and Kinston, to Duplin c h, once in two weeks, 78 miles.

Leave Stantonsboro every other Thursday at 6 a m, and arrive at Duplin c h on Friday by 6 p m.

Leave Duplin c h every other Tuesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Stantonsboro on Wednesday by 6 p m.

141. From Warrenton, by Ellisville, Williamsboro, Oxford, Boxboro, Williamsville, Red-house, and Milton, to Danville, twice a week to Milton, and once to Danville, 93 miles.

Leave Warrenton every Tuesday and Friday at 2 a m, and arrive at Milton by 9 p m.

Leave Milton every Wednesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Danville by 11 a m.

Leave Danville every Wednesday at 1 p m, and arrive at Milton by 6 p m.

Leave Milton every Monday and Thursday at 3 a m, and arrive at Warrenton on same days by 6 p m.

142. From Williamsboro, by Lynesville, Lewis's mills, and Field's mills, to Clarksville, once in two weeks, 21 miles.

Leave Clarksville every other Saturday at 6 a m, and arrive at Williamsboro by 11 a m.

Leave Williamsboro every other Saturday at 1 p m, and arrive at Clarksville by 6 p m.

143. From Milton, by Danville, Rawlingsburg, Wentworth, Mount Pleasant, Rocky Springs, Stokesburg, and Germantown, to Salem, to return by Kerne's ✕ Roads, Troublesome Iron Works, Rawlingsburg and Caswell c h to Milton, once a week.

Leave Milton every Monday at 6 a m, and arrive at Salem on Wednesday by 6 p m.

Leave Salem every Thursday at 6 a m, and arrive at Milton on Saturday by 6 p m.

144. From Louisburg, by William's store, Ransom's Bridge, Hill's Bridge, and Sycamore Alley, to Enfield, once a week, 38 miles.

Leave Louisburg every Friday at 6 a m, and arrive at Enfield by 6 p m.

Leave Enfield every Saturday at 6 a m, and arrive at Louisburg by 6 p m.

145. From Louisburg, by Haysville, Glasgow's store, Healthseat, Oxford, Daniel's store, Cannon and Young's, Brownville, Clarksville, thence by Bullock's store, Brownsville, and Oxford, to Louisburg, once a week, 118 miles—59.

Leave Louisburg every Saturday at 6 a m, and arrive at Clarksville on Monday by 1 p m.

Leave Clarksville every Monday at 2 p m, and arrive at Louisburg on Wednesday by 10 a m.

146. From Raleigh, by Wake Forest, Lemay's ✕ Roads, Pemes, Oxford, and Stagville, to Hillsboro', once a week, 83 miles.

Leave Oxford every Thursday at 6 a m, and arrive at Raleigh on Thursday by 6 p m.

Leave Raleigh every Friday at 6 a m, and arrive at Oxford the same day by 7 p m.

Leave Oxford every Saturday at 6 a m, and arrive at Staggville by 1 p m, and arrive at Hillsboro' on Saturday by 6 p m.

Leave Hillsboro' every Sunday at 6 a m, and arrive at Oxford the same day by 7 p m.

147. From Hillsboro', by Shaws, Sturle's store, M'Cawley's store, Anderson's store, High Rock, Lenox Castle, and Settle's store, to Rockingham c h, 51 miles, return by High Rock, William's store, Anderson's store, Pleasant Grove, and Armstrong's store, to Hillsboro', once a week.

Leave Hillsboro every Wednesday at 5 a m, and arrive at Rockingham c h, on Thursday by 10 a m.

Leave Rockingham c h every Thursday a 1 p m, and arrive at Hillsboro on Friday by 6 p m.

148. From Raleigh by Chapel Hill, Hillsboro, Mason Hall, Cannons Mils, Shallow Ford on Haw River, Albrights, Allemance Greensboro, Martinsville, and Kearnes ✕ Roads, to Salem, 121 miles; to return from Salem by Jamestown, Greensboro, Allemance, &c. twice a week.

Leave Raleigh every Tuesday and Friday by 3 p m, and arrive at Hillsboro the next day by 4 p m, and arrive at Salem the next Friday and Monday by 8 p m.

Leave Salem every Tuesday at 4 p m, and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Raleigh the next Friday and Tuesday by 9 a m.

149. From Stagville, by Mt. Tirzah, to Roxbury, once a week, 23 miles.

Leave Stagville every Saturday at 2 p m, and arrive at Roxbury by 8 p m.

Leave Roxbury every Saturday at 4 a m, and arrive at Stagville on Saturday by 1 p m

150. From Salem, by Panther creek, Huntsville, Jonesville, Brier creek, Hamptonville, Wilkesboro, and Jefferson, to Shawn's ✕ Roads T. once a week, 135 miles, in a two horse stage.

Leave Salem every Tuesday at 2 p m. and arrive at Huntsville by 8 p m, and at Shawn's ✕ Roads the next Friday by 7 p m.

Leave Shawn's ✕ Roads every Saturday at 6 a m, and arrive at Salem the next Tuesday by 10 a m.

151. From Salem, by Clemonsville to Mocksville, once a week. 22 miles.

Leave Mocksville every Tuesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Salem by noon.

Leave Salem every Tuesday at 2 p m, and arrive at Mocksville by 7 p m.

152. From Huntsville, by Hamptonville, Houstonville, Williamsburg, and Mount Pisgah, to Statesville, once a week, 46 miles.

Leave Huntsville every Wednesday at 5 a m, and arrive at Statesville by 8 p m.

Leave Statesville every Thursday at 5 a m, and arrive at Huntsville by 8 p m.

153. From Huntsville, to Rockford, once a week, 18 miles.

Leave Huntsville every Wednesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Rockford by 11 a m.

Leave Rockford at 2 p m, and arrive at Huntsville by 7 p m.

154. From Greenville, Va. by Edwards's, Williams's M'Williams's Jefferson, or Ashe c h, to Council's store, once in two weeks, 68 miles.

Leave Greenville every other Sunday noon and arrive at Council's on Monday by 6 p m.

Leave Council's every other Tuesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Greenville on Wednesday by 10 a m.

155. From Hillsboro', by Cochran's store, Slade's store, Hutchenson's, Velin's store, and Leesburg, to Milton, once a week, 50 miles.

Leave Hillsboro every Sunday at 4 a m, and arrive at Milton by 6 p m.

Leave Milton every Monday at 6 a m, and arrive at Hillsboro' by 8 p m.

156. From Halifax c h, Va. by Milton, Rockingham c h, Troublesome Iron Works, Hunter's, Salem, and Lexington, to Salisbury, once a week, in a two horse stage—169 miles.

Leave Halifax c h every Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Salem on Tuesday by 7 a m, and arrive at Salisbury on Tuesday by 8 p m.

Leave Salisbury every Wednesday at 5 a m, and arrive at Halifax c h on Saturday by 11 a m.

157. From Salisbury, by Lock's, Concord, Cowan's store, Millgrove, Charlotte, White Hall, Harrisburg, S. C. Beggar's ferry, Yorkville, S. C, Jamison's store, and Pinkneyville, to Unionville, S. C. 142 miles, once a week, two horse stage.

Leave Salisbury every Wednesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Unionville the next Saturday by 10 a m.

Leave Unionville every Saturday at 2 p m, and arrive at Salisbury the next Tuesday by 6 p m.

158 From Statesville, by Fallston, Mount Mourne, Stonesville, Alexandriana, Charlotte, Jordansville, Harrisburg, Providence, Bel Air, Crawford's store, Findleysville, Lancaster, and Sandton, to Camden, S. C, 137 miles, once a week.

Leave Statesville every Thursday at 6 a m, and arrive at Camden on Saturday by 8 p m.

Leave Camden every Monday at 6 a m, and arrive at Statesville the next Wednesday by 6 p m.

159. From Pittsboro', by J. Brooks's, W. Lindley's store, J. Carter's, Albright's store, Long's store, Hadley's mills, and Mabin's store, to Greensboro, once a week, 56 miles.

Leave Pittsboro' every Monday at 6 a m, and arrive at Greensboro' on Tuesday by noon.

Leave Greensboro' every Tuesday at 2 p m, and arrive at Pittsboro' on Wednesdry by 7 p m.

160. From Raleigh, by Prince's Bridge, Haw River, Pittsboro, Dorsettsville, and Randolph c h to Salisbury, once a week, 120 miles, in a two horse stage.

Leave Raleigh every Saturday at 2 p m, and arrive at Salisbury the next Tuesday by 6 p m.

Leave Salisbury every Wednesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Raleigh the next Friday by 7 p m.

161. From Raleigh, by Little Nat. Jones's, to Haywood, once a week, 22 miles.

Leave Haywood every Saturday at 5 a m, and arrive at Raleigh by 11 a m.

Leave Raleigh every Saturday at 1 p m, and arrive at Haywood by 7 p m.

162. From Salisbury, by Spring Grove, Mount Mourne, Beatys Ford, Reeds Spring, Grahams, Lincolnton, Morgantown and Fort Defiance, to Wilkesboro, to return from Lincolnton by Sherrills Ford, and Mrs. Stewarts, once a week, 132 miles.

The mail between Salisbury and Lincolnton is to be carried in a two horse stage.

Leave Salisbury every Wednesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Lincolnton on Thursday by 9 a m, at Wilkesboro on Saturday by 10 a m.

Leave Wilkesboro every Saturday at 1 p m, and arrive at Salisbury on Tuesday by 7 p m.

163 From Lincolnton, by Ervinsville, and Mooresboro, to Rutherfordton, once a week, 49 miles.

Leave Lincolnton every Thursday at 6 a m, and arrive at Rutherfordton on Friday by 11 a m.

Leave Rutherfordton same day at 1 p m, and arrive at Lincolnton on Saturday by 6 p m.

164. From Salisbury, by Fulton, Mocks old Field, Huntsville; thence by Parkers, Fulton and Clinton, to Salisbury, once a week, 70 miles—35.

Leave Salisbury every Wednesday at 6 a m and arrive at Huntsville by 6 p m.

Leave Huntsville every Tuesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Salisbury by 6 p m.

165. From Chapel Hill, by Clover Garden, Lindleys store, Long's Mids, Liberty, New Salem, Grays, Lexington, Grays store, Gardiners, New Salem, Longs Mills, and Linleys, to Chapel Hill, 159 miles, 79, once a week.

Leave Chapel Hill every Saturday at 1 p m, and arrive at Lexington on Monday by 11 a m.

Leave Lexington at 1 p m, every Tuesday and arrive at Chapel Hill on Wednesday by 10 a m.

166. From Salisbury, by Houston's, Statesville, Campbells Grove, Hokesville, Morgantown, Pleasant Garden, Swanano, and Whitesides, to Ashville, 152 miles, to return from Morgantown by Beards Forge, to Statesville, and Salisbury, once a week.

Leave Salisbury every Wednesday at 2 a m and arrive at Morgantown on Thursday by 1 p m, and at Ashville the next Friday by 8 p m.

Leave Ashville every Saturday at 4 a m, and arrive at Salisbury the next Tuesday by 10 a m.

167. From Statesville, by Mt. Pisgah, to Wilkesborough, once in two weeks, 50 miles.

Leave Statesville every other Thursday at 6 a m, and arrive at Wilkesboro on Friday by 9 a m.

Leave Wilkesboro every other Friday at 11 a m and arrive at Statesville on Saturday by 1 p m.

168. From Morganton, by Rotherfordton, Harmonsville, White Oaks, and Gazeville, to Greenville c h. S. C. once a week, 82 miles.

Leave Morganton every other Thursday at 2 p m, and arrive at Greenville on Saturday by 11 a m

Leave Greenville every other Saturday at 1 p m, and arrive at Morganton on Monday by noon.

169. From Ashville, by P. Brittons, C. C. Carsons, Estato Gap, McKinneys in Larnway, Little River, Keowee, and Boons Ford, to Pendleton c h, S C. once in two weeks.

Leave Ashville every other Saturday at 6 a m, and arrive at Pendleton c h on Sunday by 6 p m.

Leave Pendleton c h every other Monday at 6 a m, and arrive at Ashville on Tuesday by 6 p m.

170. From Charlotte, by Hopewell church, Beatys Ford, Lincolnton, Huntersville, and Barrysville, to Charlotte, once a week, miles.

Leave Charlotte every Thursday at 6 a m, and return to Charlotte on the same day by 8 p m.

171. From Asheville, by Haywood c h, Loves store, Franklin, and Estato R. to Rabun c h. once in two weeks, 93 miles.

Leave Ashville every other Saturday at 6 a m and arrive at Rabun c h on Monday by 11 a m.

Leave Rabun c h. every other Monday at 1 p m, and arrive at Ashville on Wednesday by 6 p m.

172. From Pittsboro, by Haywoodsboro, Buckhorn, Reids store, Tysons store, Waddles Ferry, Nalls, McNeils, Moffats, and Kennons, to Pittsboro, 113 miles—57, once a week.

Leave Pittsboro every Sunday at 1 p m, and arrive at Waddles Ferry on Tuesday by 2 p m.

Leave Waddles Ferry at 4 p m and arrive at Pittsboro on Wednesday by 4 p m.

173. From Fayetteville, by Carthage, Tysons store, Mechanics Hill, McNeills store, Hills, Daniels Hill, Skeans Ferry, Chisholms, and Morgans, to Salisbury, 128 miles, thence, by Forrests, Blakeley, Lawrenceville, Allenton, Stubs mills, and Morris's store, to Fayetteville, 248 miles, once a week—124 miles.

Leave Fayetteville every Saturday at 2 p m, and arrive at Salisbury on Tuesday by 6 p m.

Leave Salisbury every Wednesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Fayetteville on Saturday by 6 p m.

174. From Fayetteville, by Richmond c h, Sneedsboro, Morven, Wadesboro, Beards store, Allenton, and Richmond c h, to Fayetteville, once a week, 180 miles—90 miles.

Leave Fayetteville every Friday at 6 a m, and arrive at Wadesboro on Saturday by 7 p m.

Leave Wadesboro every Sunday at 6 a m, and arrive at Fayetteville on Tuesday by 10 a m.

175. From Wadesboro, by E. Winfields, Culpepers, Morrisons Tan Yard, and Maxwells, to Charlotte; to return by Cockburns store, and Griffins, to Wadesboro, once a week, 113 miles—56 miles.

Leave Wadesboro every other Sunday at 6 a m, and arrive at Charlotte on Monday by 11 a m.

Leave Charlotte every other Monday at 1 p m, and arrive at Wadesboro on Tuesday by 7 p m.

176. From Warrenton, by Grove Hill, Ransoms Bridge, Arringtons, Phillips store, and Falls of Tar river, to Tarboro; thence, by Rocky mount, Falls of Tar river, Nash c h, Sills store, and Ransoms bridge, to Warrenton, once a week, 137 miles—69 miles.

Leave Warrenton every Friday at 4 a m, and arrive at Tarboro on Saturday by 8 a m.

Leave Tarboro every Saturday at 4 p m, and arrive at Warrenton on Sunday by 7 p m.

177. From Tarboro to Williamston, once a week, 30 miles.

Leave Tarboro every Tuesday at 10 a m. and arrive at Williamston by 6 p m.

Leave Williamston every Wednesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Tarboro on Wednesday by 2 p m.

178. From Washington, by Bath, Adams's, Loghouse Landing, and Germanton, to Lake Landing, once a week, 85 miles.

Leave Washington every Sunday at 6 p m, and arrive at Lake Landing on Tuesday by 6 p m.

Leave Lake Landing every Wednesday at 4 a m, and arrive at Washington on Thursday by 6 p m.

179. From Raleigh, by Harrisons store, Pattersons store, Belford, and Westrayville, to Tarboro, thence, by Daniels Lot, Alfords store, Andrews Bridge, and Hintons, to Raleigh, once a week, 157 miles—78 miles.

Leave Raleigh every Friday at 4 a m, and arrive at Tarboro on Saturday by 8 a m.

Leave Tarboro every Saturday at 4 p m, and arrive at Raleigh on Sunday by 8 p m.

180. From Halifax, by Scotland Neck, Palmyra, Clarkes store, Hamilton, Williamston, Jamestown, Plymouth, Lees mills, and Skinnersville, or Washington c h. to Columbia, once a week, 119 miles.

Leave Halifax every Saturday at 6 a m and arrive at Plymouth by 8 p m on Sunday and at Columbia the next Monday by 6 p m.

Leave Columbia every Tuesday at 6 a m and arrive at Halifax on Thursday by 6 p m.

181. From Bryant's ✕ Roads, by Riendalls, Britton's store and Turner's ✕ Roads, miles, once a week.

Leave Windsor every Thursday at rive at Bryant's ✕ Roads by 6 p m.

Leave Bryant's ✕ Roads every and arrive at Windsor by 6 p m.

182. From Duplin c h by South Wilmington, to Smithville, 46 miles.

Leave Duplin c h every Thursday at rive at Wilmington on Wednesday Smithville by 6 p m.

Leave Smithville every Thursday at arrive at Wilmington by 5 p m.

Leave Wilmington at 3½ p m and arrive at Duplin c h on Saturday by 8 a m.

183. From Raleigh, by Smith Store, Spring Bank, Spring Hill, Hookerton, Kinston, and Barnwell, to Newbern, 146 miles.

Leave Raleigh every Monday and at m and arrive at Newbern on Wednesday by 7 p m.

Leave Newbern every Tuesday at 8 a m and arrive at Raleigh on Thursday by 8 p m.

184. From Fayetteville, by Sanford's Marley's store, D. Wright's store, Lisbon or Wrightsville, Duplin c h, Kenansville, to Newbern, once a week, 124 miles.

Leave Fayetteville every Sunday at arrive at Newbern on Tuesday by 6 p m.

Leave Newbern every Thursday at rive at Fayetteville on Saturday by 6 p m.

185. From Fayetteville, by Elizabethtown, Westbrook, to Wilmington, three times a week, 96 miles, in stages.

Leave Fayetteville every Monday and Friday, at 3 a m, and arrive at Wilmington p m.

Leave Wilmington every Tuesday, Saturday, at 3 a m, and arrive at Fayetteville p m.

186. From Elizabethtown, by Bergen's, Long Creek Bridge, to Malletts mills, once a weeks, 20 miles.

Leave Elizabethtown every other Monday m, and arrive at Malletts mills by 6 p m.

Leave Malletts mills every other Monday and arrive at Elizabethtown by 11 a m.

187. From Lumberton, by Philadelphus, ville, Montpelier, Bolivar, Cooper's, ville, Queensdale, and Altorsville, to Fayetteville, once a week, 88 miles—44.

Leave Lumberton every Monday at rive at Stewartsville on Tuesday by 6 p m.

Leave Stewartsville every Tuesday at arrive at Lumberton on Wednesday by 6 p m.

188. From Newbern, by Trent Bridge, French mills, and Onslow c h, to Wilmington, once a week, 113 miles.

Leave Newbern every Monday at rive at Wilmington on Wednesday by 6 p m.

Leave Wilmington every Thursday at arrive at Newbern the next Saturday by 6 p m.

189. From Newbern, by Canal, to Beaufort, a week; 45 miles.

Leave Newbern every Tuesday at rive at Beaufort on Tuesday by 6 p m.

Leave Beaufort every Monday at rive at Newbern on the same day by 6 p m.

NOTES.

1. The Post-Master General may expedite and alter the times for arrival and departure time during the continuance of the contract, ing an adequate compensation for any extra that may be occasioned thereby.

2. Seven minutes shall be allowed for closing the mail, at offices where no other time is specified.

3. For every fifteen minutes delay, after the time prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit ten dollars; and, if the delay until the departure of any pending mail, trip is lost, a forfeiture of double the amount for carrying the mail one trip, shall be incurred, less it shall be made to appear that the delay occasioned by unavoidable accident; in which case the amount of pay for a trip, will be forfeited. The forfeitures it will be observed are uncondition for the failure of a trip, by unavoidable accident, penalty may be reduced to the pay for that trip. That on no condition is this sum or the forfeitures stated, to be remitted.

4. Persons making proposals are required to their prices by the year. Those who propose to receive their pay quarterly,—in the months of August, November, and February, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

5. No other than a free white person shall be employed to carry the mail.

6. Where the proposer intends to convey in the body of a stage carriage, he is desired to state it in his proposals; and the stage must be of sufficient size, unless otherwise expressed, to accommodate seven passengers.

7. Every proposer may offer in his bid any improvement in the transportation of the mail, from the terms invited, either as to the mode of transporting it, the speed required, or the frequency of the trips per week, which shall receive due consideration.

The number of the post route shall be stated in every bid, and the proposal must be sealed up, and directed to the General Post Office, and endorsed "Proposals." Strict attention must be given to this requirement, as it is not intended to break the seal of any proposal, until the time for receiving bids has expired.

8. The Post-Master General reserves to himself the right of declaring any contract at an end, whenever one failure happens, which amounts to a forfeiture of a trip.

9. The distances stated are such as have been communicated to this office, and some of them are incorrect: on this subject the contractor must inform himself—the Department will not be answerable for any mistake.

10. In every case where the mail is transported in stages, and the present contractor shall be the lowest bidder, and the underbidder shall not have such stages as may be necessary for the performance of the contract, he shall be required to purchase them of the present contractor, at a reasonable valuation. If the present contractor, at a reasonable valuation. If the whole, or any part of the stage property, horses, that may be suitable for the service, the contractor shall make payment therefor, by reasonable instalments, as his pay becomes due, or as the parties may agree.

These terms will be made a condition in every bid, and advantance of any bid under the bid of the present contractor; and should the underbidder fail to comply with them, his bid will be offered to the present contractor, but, should he decline making a contract at the rate, the proposal of the underbidder will be accepted unconditionally.

11. No bid shall be withdrawn after the time for receiving bids shall have expired, and should the successful person refuse to take the contract at his bid, he shall be held responsible to the Department, for the difference between his bid, and that at which the contract shall be made. No decisions on bids will be made known before the 18th of October. No assignment of any contract without the consent of the Post-Master General, shall forfeit it—and in cases where application is made to the Department for such consent, tion a transfer, the terms must be fully stated.

Should a contractor or his agent employ steamboats in the transmission of commercial information by express, his route, more rapidly than the mail, he shall forfeit his contract.

12. If a route should be discontinued by Congress, or become useless, in whole, or in part, in the opinion of the Post Master General, he may limit the pay, in proportion with the service of the contractor, or allow him an allowance of one month's extra pay.

13. The contracts are to be in operation from the first day of January next, and to continue four years.

JOHN McLEAN, Post-Master General.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *July 12th*, 1826.

Blanks for sale.